POLYSOMNOGRAM

RE:

REFERRING PHYSICIAN: Self-Referral

DATE OF STUDY: 04-21-09
TOTAL RECORDING TIME: 7.1 hrs.
BMI: 23.8

ESS:

PROCEDURE: An all night comprehensive sleep study was performed for the evaluation of a possible sleep disorder. Recording parameters included: left and right Central EEG leads (C3, C4), left and right Occipital EEG leads (O1, O2), left and right Front leads (F3, F4), left and right outer canthi to record eye movements, electrocardiogram, submental, intercostal, and anterior tibialis electromyograms, nasal/oral airflow and nasal pressure monitoring, oxygen saturation (pulse oximetry), thoracic and abdominal effort belts, and sonogram (snoring). This study was fully attended by a Polysomnographic Technologist and the raw data was manually reviewed by a RPSGT, and interpreted by a Medical Director.

DIAGNOSTIC FINDINGS: Sleep Efficiency: Sleep Architecture		PATIENT 89.9 %	(NORMS) 85 – 99%
Stage N1 sleep		7.5 %	5 %
Stage N2 sleep		55.5 %	50 %
Stage N3 sleep (Delta; AKA Slow Wave Sleep)		19.6 %	20-25 %
REM sleep		17.3 %	20-25 %
Sleep Latency (time it takes to fall asleep from Lights Out)		22.6 min	10-20 minutes
REM Latency (time it takes to obtain REM from sleep onset)		87.5 min	90-120 minutes
Sleep Quality/Fragmentation	on	15.4 /hr	0 – 5/hr
Apnea Hypopnea Index (AHI):		16.2 /hr	0 – 5/11 0 – 5/hr
Apnea Hypophea Index (AIII). Apnea Hypophea Index while Supine:		22.7 /hr	0 – 5/hr
Apnea Hypopnea Index in REM:		45.1 /hr	0 – 5/hr
Respiratory Events:	Apneas	32	
	Hypopneas	51	
	Upper Airway Resistance Events	21	
Lowest Oxygen Saturation:		93.0 %	90 – 99 %

Cardiac Abnormalities:	Sinus Bradyca	ardia	
Snoring:	Light; intermit	Light; intermittent (non-positional)	
Periodic Limb Movements in Sleep:	10.0 /hr	0 – 5/hr	
Periodic Limb Movements with Arousals:	0.5 /hr	0 – 5/hr	

Date of Study: 04-21-09

Page 2

IMPRESSION:

Axis A: Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome - Mild; Moderate while Supine; Severe in

REM (327.23)

Axis B: Polysomnogram (89.17)

Axis C:

RECOMMENDATION:

1. The test findings are consistent with obstructive sleep apnea. Treatment options are positive airway pressure, sleep apnea surgery or mandibular advancement splints. For positive airway pressure, an all night CPAP titration study is suggested.

- 2. As a sleep hygiene, avoiding alcohol, caffeinated beverages and nicotine prior to bed-time is advised.
- 3. Patient should be warned against driving if sleepy.